

Children's Newspaper

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FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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A FLIGHT OVER THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

Mission of Friendship

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, the missionary eye-surgeon, has returned from his adventurous flight from London to Kabul to see his friend the King of Afghanistan, a flight he was asked to take in order to give advice about the King's eyes, one of which was in danger of becoming sightless.

It is 50 years since Sir Henry saw the North-West Frontier of India for the first time and decided to serve the people there; and this latest flying visit shows that they do not forget old friends.

The story of Sir Henry's flight over the dangerous mountain areas of the North-West Frontier is a reminder of the way human need can pave a way across obstacles usually considered insurmountable. Afghanistan and Pakistan, for instance, are disputing over frontier questions, and both countries are practically closed to traffic.

When Sir Henry Holland arrived in Karachi, however, he found that the Prime Minister of Pakistan had placed his own aeroplane at his disposal. Over the mountain peaks and passes Sir Henry flew on his mission of friendship to Afghanistan.

Royal Presents

For four days the visitor was the guest of the King, advising the doctors about the right treatment for the King's eyes. As presents from the King Sir Henry was given two Persian rugs and a gold wrist-watch. What could the surgeon give the King in return? That was a nice question of etiquette which Sir Henry thought about before he left London, and with the help of the Bible Society he had a New Testament in Persian bound in green leather. But he decided not to give it to the King personally—that might savour of propaganda; so on his arrival at Quetta from Kabul Sir Henry sent it to the King by plane.

During a two-day stay at Quetta Sir Henry operated on 18 eye cases and saw over 100 patients in the hospital at which he had formerly been a surgeon.

From Quetta he flew to Karachi, and there met an obstacle which looked like holding him up for weeks. He did not hold a certificate against cholera. Again his mission of friendship proved an invincible argument, and the traveller was allowed to go through to London.

Seaside Skeeters

SCIENTISTS in East Africa have been keeping salt-water mosquitoes in captivity in order to find out if they carry malaria to the same degree as the fresh-water variety.

It has been found that the seaside mosquito is nothing like so deadly as its freshwater cousin, and it has been suggested that sea water should be let into the swamps south of Dar-es-Salaam in order to "liquidate" the unwanted fresh-water malaria-spreader.

Making a Note of St Paul's

THESE earnest young American sight-seers intend to publish a book of their first impressions of Britain. They are Pat and Kay, daughters of James Fitzpatrick, maker of the well-known travel films.



Quick as Weerlig

COOL AS A KOMKOMMER

AFRIKAANS words have a way of making themselves at home in the English language. Think of *trek* and *veld* and *rand*, for instance.

Well, the present tour of South Africa by the All Blacks from New Zealand may lead to a whole lot of new words of Afrikaans origin being taken into the English language, or at least the Rugby part of it; for the All Blacks have made themselves very popular, and the Afrikaans-speaking South Africans have given them nicknames which may stick.

R. R. Elvidge is called "weerlig" (lightning), because he is so fast. R. W. H. Scott is "komkommer" (cucumber), because he plays a cool, calculated game.

The captain, F. R. Allen, is "doodgoot" (Knock 'em cold) in country districts because the girls there have all taken a fancy to this hefty fellow; and E. H. Catley, the hooker, is called "katnael" (cat claw).

We can be sure that these words—weerlig, komkommer, doodgoot and katnael—will go back with the All Blacks to New Zealand, there to be part of the currency in Rugby circles for many a year.

INSECT-HUNTING IN THE JUNGLE

WHEN a woman reaches the age of three-score-years-and-ten she is usually content to sit back and let the world go by.

Not so Miss Lucy Cheesman, who was at one time Curator of Insects at the London Zoo. She arrived in Sydney not long ago to undertake a lone expedition in the jungles of New Caledonia, in the western Pacific.

Miss Cheesman is in search of insects, parasites, and bird specimens. Armed with her courage and experience, plus a tarpaulin and some special gear, this grand lady will plunge into the unknown with no fear of the tropics, or of savages. Her previous expeditions include entomological quests in the New Hebrides, Papua, and Dutch New Guinea.

CHEERFUL BILLY BLUELIGHT

It has been suggested that Norwich should raise a memorial to one of her humblest but most lovable citizens—90-year-old William Cullum.

He was always known as Billy Bluelight, though he knows how he got the name, and for many years he has been in the city streets, selling "Nature's natural steamers left in a bunch" in the summer, and cough-drops, he would.

When he was younger Billy would greet the passengers steamer jetty at Norwich before they would go for Yarmouth. Then, dressed in his 20 miles to Yarmouth, as they left the steamer

Ensuring the Democratic Way of Life

THE Council of Europe is now holding its first session. This assembly of leading statesmen from the democratic nations is one of the most hopeful events of our time, for the Council's aim is to strengthen the bonds of unity between its members.

Symbolically, this congress is taking place at Strasbourg, a great Rhine city, German by language, French by its feelings, on the border of France and Germany. The British representatives include Mr Bevin and Mr Churchill. Over 100 delegates representing both Governments and political parties of European countries have assembled to talk about things which are of great importance to us all today.

The Council will consider a European Convention on Human Rights drawn up by an international committee and setting out the following eleven rights, which member States are asked to guarantee:

Security of life and limb;
Freedom from arbitrary arrest, detention, and exile;
Freedom from slavery and compulsory labour;
Freedom of speech;
Freedom of religion;
Freedom of association and assembly;
The natural right of the family;
Sanctity of the home;
Equality before the law;
Freedom from discrimination;
Freedom from arbitrary deprivation of property.

Ten nations—Belgium, Denmark, Eire, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom—are the original members of the Council of Europe. But at their first meeting the Committee of Ministers invited Greece, Turkey, and Iceland to join the Council.

Now what is this Committee of Ministers? This question leads us straight into the problem of the organisation of the Council of Europe.

The Council of Europe is something of a Parliament. It is normally the duty of a Parliament to create from among its members a Government. But the Council of Europe is not quite a Parliament; it is only the nucleus of a possible European

Parliament. The setting-up of a Committee of Ministers, however, means that a body representing various national Governments will be able to give the Council a measure of authority. For all important decisions must be unanimous.

In contrast, the Consultative Assembly of some 100 members will be a deliberative—that is, a discussion—organ of the Council meeting once a year at Strasbourg. Its decisions, unlike those of the Committee of Ministers, will be advisory, but it may send any matter up to the Committee of Ministers for discussion and passing as a binding decision, if necessary.

The task which is facing the Council is certainly far from easy; for, though we all agree on what is to be defended, we certainly have still many differences to overcome in deciding how to defend these values.

One important issue which may soon be facing the Council is that of the Saar. The Saar, which is German by the language and nationality of its people, has in recent years been detached from Germany and linked economically (but not politically) with France. An invitation to the Saar to join the Council as a semi-independent unit would naturally raise a host of problems and a possible protest from Germany, where a democratic Government will soon be established. So once again Europe as a whole may be wondering if all the problems between France and Germany have really been ironed out. For without a Franco-German friendship Western Europe will still face a lot of difficulties.

This is therefore the significance of the Strasbourg meeting: it heralds a new approach to the old question of European nationalism. And, though many problems remain to be solved, the new mood of Western Europe promises that eventually all obstacles will be overcome.

RAYMONDE HAS A DAY IN LONDON

FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD Raymonde Poissoneau of Paris has just spent a crowded day in London.

Raymonde was the winner of a Youth Intelligence Competition organised by Air France, and part of her prize was a return flight between Paris and London and a day's sightseeing tour.

It was Raymonde's first time out of France, and when she was asked on arrival to say what she would most like to see in London she said that she had dreamed about having lunch at a big restaurant in London with plenty of people and music; seeing the King and Queen's palace and their crowns; and meeting her favourite film star, Moira Shearer, heroine of Red Shoes.

Escorted by Miss Gwen Pickles, the London staff of Air France, Raymonde's dreams all came true.

She the Trocadero, the London staff of Air France, Raymonde's dreams all came true.

Palace and the Horse Guards from a taxi and then visited the Tower and saw the Crown Jewels. At Covent Garden she met her heroine, Moira Shearer, and sat in Cinderella's coach.

"I shall never be able to stop talking when I get back to my parents in Paris tonight," she said, as she packed some presents for her family into her little bag before returning to Paris.



Raymonde meets Moira Shearer

TRACING A ROMAN ROAD

THE Hunter Archaeological Society, which has its headquarters in Sheffield, has appointed a committee of experts to try to discover a lost link in the road system of Roman Britain.

Sections of a road connecting the military station of Anavio (Brough) in the Hope Valley with that of Templeborough, near Rotherham, have long been obliterated by agriculture and building, but over the Derbyshire moors the original paving-stones may still be seen, worn by pack-horses during the centuries since the Roman withdrawal.

The committee is to make careful survey of archaeological finds, and will examine past records. It is also hoped that an examination of blitzed sites in Sheffield may shed further light on the lost route. The industrialisation of Sheffield has blotted out almost every trace of the road, but evidence does exist concerning its probable direction through the city.

100 Years Afloat Down Under

THE oldest vessel afloat in Australian waters, the Huon Chief, will shortly celebrate her 100th birthday afloat.

This 33-ton vessel first tasted salt water in September 1849 when she was launched in Tasmania's Huon River. Since then she has had a career of adventure, frequently told by Australian sea salts.

In 1867, loaded with timber and potatoes, she foundered in the D'Entrecasteaux Channel and was sold for £25. Then she was refloated, only to capsize in Blackman's Bay.

Salvaged and refitted again, the Huon Chief was a regular trader round Tasmania's west coast toward the end of last century. Extensively damaged by fire in 1900, the ship was reconditioned and lengthened by ten feet and has been sailing between Tasmania's Derwent River and the city of Melbourne ever since.

RARE BIRD

FOUR young naturalists have been sent by the Severn Wild Fowl Trust to Varanger Fjord in Arctic Norway to seek out Steller's eider-duck, which has never been known to nest in Europe. It is a more beautiful bird than the British bird, and is as handsome as the king-eider, an Arctic bird which sometimes visits Britain.

Steller's eider drake has a black back, a white head and neck, white and black wings, and a bluish-black collar.

Mr Speaker's Chair

WHEN rebuilding operations were started in the new House of Commons chamber it was found that the only replica of the Speaker's chair was in the House of Representatives at Canberra.

Plans and drawings of the chair have been sent to London, together with supplies of North Queensland black bean timber from which the new chair will be made.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

MONKEY BUSINESS

Two chimpanzees at the St Louis Zoo, U.S., sell postcards to visitors; for their fee they demand sweets, ice cream, and lemonade.

Sir Hugh Walpole's association with the Lake District is to be commemorated by a Walpole Corner in Keswick Art Gallery.

The Dickin Medal is to be awarded to Simon, the pet cat on board HMS Amethyst, for quelling the raids by rats on the ship's stores. Simon is the first cat to win the Dickin Medal, the highest award for animals.

Hundreds of shipworkers at Tyneside recently gave up their holidays in order that the Rani-toto could be completed and launched more quickly.

Wheels of Commerce

Bicycle and motor-cycle exports from Britain during the first six months of this year were worth the record sum of £15,000,000.



When Branda Venn goes shopping at Nether Stowey, in the Quantock Hills of Somerset, she is followed by Bambi, a baby deer. Bambi, a founding, lives in a shed in the garden and is fed on milk, lettuce and potatoes. As a treat she sometimes has a bottled lemonade.

A BBC commentator is to make a special air trip Round the World in Eight Days. The trip will be broadcast and a film of it televised.

Since the war ended, 684,043 new houses have been built in this country; 526,897 of them are permanent buildings.

Kent health officers are to learn the deaf and dumb sign language.

DOORSTEP ZOO

A drought in South Africa is driving many wild animals nearer to the towns. At Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, recently, a man was marooned in a tree for two hours by a herd of wild buffaloes; and a rogue elephant suddenly appeared in a garden there.

A party of boys from St Albans School have been taking part in a "treasure hunt" in Brittany. The "treasures" sought included a list of everyday Breton phrases.

Eleven million pounds of chewing gum were exported by America last year.

In the first five months of this year Australia was Britain's best customer for agricultural tractors, importing £2,000,000 worth, with America second, and South Africa third.

Hold-Up

An eel which had become wedged in the supply pipe caused a water shortage at Stoke Fleming, Devon.

With 19 motor vehicles to every mile of road Britain has the most crowded highways in the world. U.S.A. comes seventh with 12. The number of cars on our roads is 3,861,000—704,000 more than before the war.

A new Antarctic expedition is being planned in America. It will be led by Admiral Byrd and will have eight ships and 3500 men.

During a strike of laundry-workers in Australia recently, dirty washing was flown to Fiji to be cleaned.

Mary O'Brien, 21-year-old Lieutenant of Number 1 Shaw Heath (Stockport) Air Ranger Flight, has won a scholarship offered by the famous aviator Mrs Ann Douglas. It will entitle her to a fortnight's glider training.

BRIGHTER SCHOOLS

All LCC schools are being cleaned and brightened during the holidays, and many are also being redecorated and repaired.

On returning from a holiday, a man in East London, South Africa, found he was liable to pay a bill of £449,000 because his water meter showed a consumption of 893,100 gallons. However, the council finally sent him a bill for 1s 11d for having the meter put right.

During the first six months of this year Britain exported cars and commercial vehicles to the value of £54,000,000, a record.

The Forestry Commission is to build eight complete villages as part of its plan to increase the output of timber.

An angler fishing on Oulton Broad, Suffolk, not long ago, caught a three-foot snake in his landing-net.

The building at Haworth where Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë were all Sunday School teachers has been acquired for seven years by the Youth Hostels Association.

American tourists to this country in June spent £2,500,000 in dollars, almost as much as Britain earned in exports to the U.S. during that month.

HAIR-RAISING

The Misusawa Observatory in Japan appealed not long ago for a fine hair for its hygrometer, an instrument for measuring moisture in the air. Japanese hair is too thick and coarse, but an American woman came to the rescue with several hairs from her young daughter's head.

Esperanto has been added to the languages taught in classes arranged by the Foreign Office Language Society.

NOUGHT SHALL MAKE US RUE

IN a police cricket match played at Stratford-on-Avon recently the home side, batting against Warwick, failed to score any runs at all! An inspector, a sergeant, and nine constables all collected a duck, and Mr Extras followed suit.



Quite Still, Please!

No need for Canadian Scouts to ask the Buckingham Palace sentry not to move.

FUR AND FEATHER

SOME weeks ago 11-year-old Clifford Murray, of Knightswood, in the west of Scotland, found a pigeon which had a damaged wing. Carefully he picked it up and took it to a young friend, who dressed the broken wing and held it in position with an elastic band till it healed.

Percy, as the pigeon has been named, soon recovered his spirits and struck up a close friendship with Mickey, the kitten from next door. These two strange friends have a rollicking time with each other every day. Mickey likes nothing better than to stalk his feathered chum round a chair and catch him unawares. Then follows a friendly fight which both seem to enjoy to the utmost, but which Percy usually wins by dint of flapping his wings in Mickey's face and pecking at his paws.

New Ways For Sierra Leone

THE Governor of Sierra Leone has put forward proposals to pave the way to self-government in this West African colony.

The Legislative Council already has a majority of "unofficial" members, that is members elected by the local inhabitants as opposed to "official" members appointed by the Crown. Unofficial members, it is suggested, should be appointed to the Executive Council which advises the Governor. Thus, for the first time, native members would share in the actual administration of the Colony. It is also hoped to arrange for many public services to be transferred to special local bodies on which natives will work side by side with Colonial officials.

During the coming months public opinion in Sierra Leone will be given a chance to discuss these proposals before they are embodied in a new constitution.

IN SEARCH OF KING PRAWN

THE New South Wales State Department of Fisheries has embarked upon a quest. It is pursuing a search for "paddocks" of Jumbo King prawns that are known to exist in the coastal waters there.

These are no ordinary prawns. They are giants among their kind, some being ten inches long and weighing as much as three ounces.

Piccaninnies Were Scared

KUBIN village on Moa Island is preparing for a revival of the old ceremonial dancing of Torres Strait at a big church function.

Among others, the Mubiag Crocodile Dance (to propitiate the old gods) will be seen publicly for the first time for many years.

As the drums roll the dancer appears in a fearsome crocodile mask and dances around until he disappears behind the screen—the disappearance into the sea. During a try-out the Kubin piccaninnies went scurrying into the bush with fright.

A BOY ON TABLE MOUNTAIN

EVERY Saturday afternoon a lone figure may be seen climbing Table Mountain. It is Duncan Middleton, a ten-year-old schoolboy of Cape Town, carrying a canvas bag almost as big as himself.

Duncan is a shy boy, but not where animals are concerned. On the slopes of the mountain is the stall of a donkey belonging to one of the rangers, and Duncan often sleeps there when the night falls. He also cooks a plate of porridge, which he shares with the donkey.

Duncan knows the glens and kloofs of Table Mountain well, and often goes with the rangers on their rounds. The chief danger is fire caused by careless picnickers, and Duncan has often given the warning signal that has saved many of the silver-leaf trees which are among the mountain's grandest sights.

Breakfast Drink

VISITORS to Norway—and they are numerous this summer—are astonished at being given a glass of beautiful milk every morning for breakfast.

So plentiful and so good is the milk that they are surprised to learn that only 3 per cent of the land in Norway can be used for agriculture. In the summer months cattle, goats, and sheep are driven up the high mountains to graze on the rich pasture, while the girls who care for them live in special huts.

The girls make cheese and butter to send down to the valleys. They put the milk into churns which are fastened to long wires stretching down to the valleys, there to be collected by the farmers.

TRIP TO HOLLAND

NINE Edinburgh sea cadets and two officers have returned from an adventurous 21 days' trip to Holland in their 40-foot motor-launch Galma.

It was a cold, blustery day when they set out from their home port of Granton, and the Galma had hardly cleared the harbour when they came upon a yacht overturned by the rough sea, with the crew of two struggling in the water. The sea cadets quickly rescued the two yachtsmen, then, having efficiently righted the yacht, put them safely back on board, and continued on their way.

Their first port of call was Flushing, but before they reached there they ran into a gale which snapped their steering gear. For an anxious period they drifted in the heavy seas, but temporary gear was soon rigged up and they managed to reach port.

Visits to Middelburg and Rotterdam followed, and then an interesting sail through the Dutch network of canals and inland waterways. Throughout the trip a 15-year-old cadet cooked the meals.

COUNTING THEIR CHICKENS?

A TURKEY COCK in a village near Canterbury is patiently sitting on four eggs while his spouse walks proudly round and round and two Rhode Island hens keep a proprietorial watch on the proceedings.

Last season the Rhode Island hens hatched the two turkeys, and they are possibly hoping that this year's hatch will produce ordinary chickens and make matters even. Alternatively, their interest may be purely grandmotherly.

NEW BRITISH POSSESSION

ANOTHER addition, a tiny one, has been made to the British Commonwealth. It is Flint Island, three miles long and about half a mile wide, in the South Pacific Ocean.

When a New Zealand frigate recently visited the island the crew erected a notice claiming it as a British possession. It has been claimed for strategic reasons.

When a Fly Walks the Plank

IT has been known for some time that even a fly exerts some pressure on a surface when it alights, and special microphones have been made which pick up a fly's footsteps and reproduce them on a loudspeaker.

Now the Radio Corporation of America has invented a device known as an "electronic transducer" which will measure the exact amount of displacement when, for example, a fly alights on a six-inch plank! It is a supersensitive electron tube, about the thickness of a pencil, which picks up vibrations with a needle-like shaft. When this

shaft is placed against a six-inch plank, and the electron tube is fed into a suitable amplifier, it demonstrates that the plank vibrates when a fly alights or walks on it. Of course, the vibrations are very small, quite inappreciable to human senses.

The transducer can be worked in a less sensitive condition, and in this way can be used to "tell tales" about motor-car and aeroplane engines, by pressing the shaft against various parts of the engines. In this way a skilled mechanic can deduce what troubles are likely to occur, or pass the engine as fit for service.

HORSE-SHOES BY POST

THERE is a serious shortage of blacksmiths in the Western Isles of Scotland, and farmers and crofters there are now falling back on the expedient of taking a tape measure round their horses' hooves and sending the measurements to blacksmiths in Oban, on the mainland. The made-to-measure horse-shoes are sent back by post and fitted on the animals by their owners.

Cricket Honours For the Great

A REVOLUTION has recently taken place in London—to the delight of sportsmen everywhere. The Marylebone Cricket Club has invited certain professional cricketers who have played a big part in England's Test history to accept honorary membership.

The MCC is the governing body of the game in England, an unchallenged authority for more than 160 years; but the club has always held steadfastly to a rule barring professional cricketers from membership.

Now, for the first time since the MCC was instituted in 1787, it has granted honorary membership to certain "really great" professionals. To its list of more than 7000 members the club has added the names of 26 distinguished England cricketers of former years.

The Marylebone Cricket Club is progressive, and we can be sure that as other great players retire they will also qualify for honorary membership—and join the 26 cricket immortals who have thus been honoured.

Yale's New Treasures

YALE UNIVERSITY, in Connecticut, U.S.A., has purchased from its former graduate, Colonel Ralph H. Isham, the whole of his collection of the private papers of James Boswell, friend and biographer of Dr Johnson.

Edited by expert scholars, the papers will be published in America in some 40 volumes, which will also be issued in the British Empire.

The CN has from time to time recorded the fascinating stories of the discoveries of these papers.

Colonel Isham has been collecting them since 1926, their chief source being Malahide Castle, the home of Lord Talbot, James Boswell's great-great-grandson. There, in 1930, valuable manuscripts were found in an old "croquet box in a cupboard," and, in 1946, "in a long disused outbuilding" over 1000 pages of the original manuscript of the Life of Johnson were among the finds.

Facts have proved stranger than fiction in the romance of Colonel Isham's persistent search.

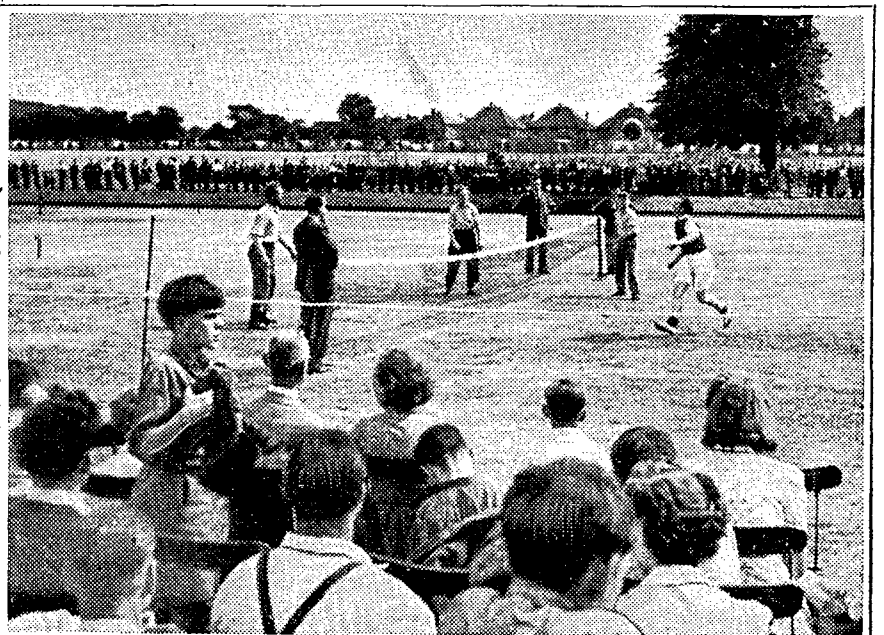
RADIO STATION ON BEN NEVIS

RADIO experts and engineers of the Ministry of Civil Aviation have set up a radio telephone station on the summit of Ben Nevis, Britain's highest mountain, for carrying out communication tests with aircraft.

Members of an R A F mountain rescue team helped to carry the heavy equipment up the five-mile track to the 4406-foot-high summit through heavy rain and a blanketing mist. If the tests are successful a permanent station will be established here.

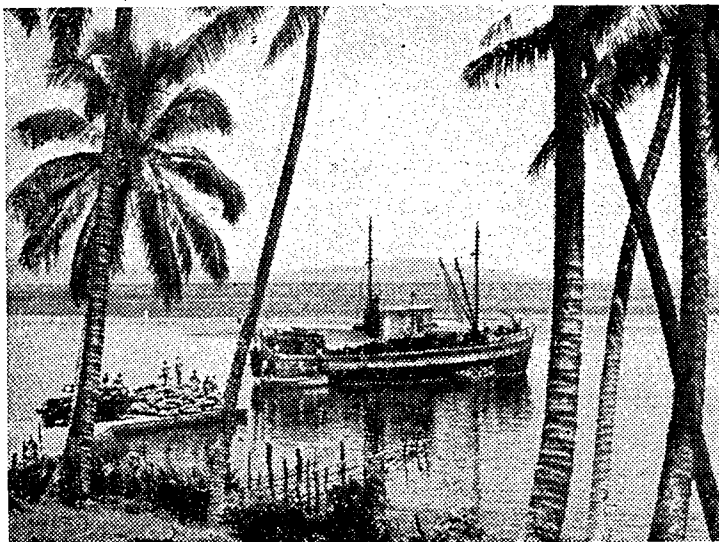
HEADING OVER THE NET

You have to use your head to play any kind of tennis, but it is specially needed in this version of the game. In this picture Arsenal players are showing local boys how to head a football over the net in a demonstration at Charlton, South-East London. The game has become part of a professional soccer player's training routine.



ALL IN A NUTSHELL

The Great Copra Industry of Fiji



A coastal vessel collecting copra from one of the islands

A correspondent who lived in the Fiji Islands a few years ago, when the price of copra (the dried kernel of the coconut) was only £6 a ton, here tells of a great industry which has become more important to the world than ever.

THE demand for Fiji copra, which now fetches more than £40 a ton, has been heightened by the world shortage of fats, for it yields oil which can be used in making margarine, soap, candles, salad dressings, glycerine, and for countless other purposes.

Production follows a fairly simple plan. Agile natives shin up the palm trees like monkeys and throw down the ripe coconuts; or they gather those which have already fallen. Then they squat down on the ground and begin dehusking the nuts—removing the thick, fibrous coating which surrounds the shell, and gives a full-grown nut something of the size and appearance of a football. The husk itself can be made into coir matting—and used as fuel.

Native labourers or coolie Indians then deftly strike the nuts in half with knives and remove the white kernel, or "meat." This is spread out on slatted trays, called "vatas," to dry in the sun, or on the better-equipped plantations kiln-dried by means of hot air.

Fresh kernel yields about 60 per cent of dried copra, which in turn gives from 60 to 65 per cent of oil.

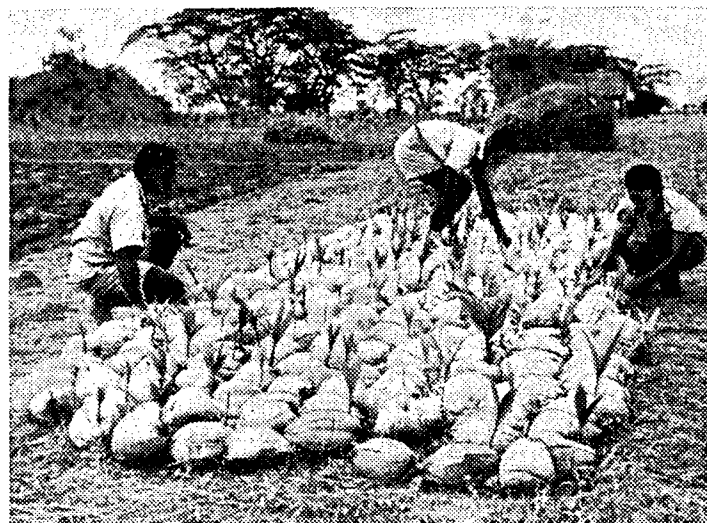
When dry, the copra is bagged and taken by island cutter or native outrigger to central depots, where it is stored pending the arrival of the big cargo steamers.

To get the full advantage of rising prices, and to make their maximum contribution to the world's food supplies, the people of Fiji are now acting very vigorously. All able-bodied villagers (native Fijians) have been asked to plant as many coconuts as possible on their holdings. A minimum of 250 nuts per man—the present target—would give a big increase in production, as most land in Fiji is native-owned.

Native plantations, too, are being cleaned up, and this means constant war against the dense undergrowth that rapidly springs up, often to a height of 15 feet, and chokes the palm trees. Children in the Fijian provincial schools have also been asked to help; and everywhere the Malayan dwarf palm, which

bears in four years, is being introduced.

Truly, Fiji's copra industry is thriving. Yet in 1926 it was threatened with complete extinction—by a moth! The *Levuana iridescens* (or "copra bug," as it was called locally) had caused havoc among the plantations of Viti Levu—the main island—for more than 40 years. Then it began to spread to other groups. Entomologists, however, found an answer: they introduced from Malaya a parasite fly, the *Ptychomyia remota*, which in the course of two years completely wiped out the destructive *Levuana*.



Sprouting coconuts which will be transplanted to grow into new palms



Copra cutters ejecting the "meat" from the shells

WRITING FROM WHIPSNADE; CRAVEN HILL TELLS US OF . . .

A Rival For Dixie, the Musical Elephant

DIXIE, Whipsnade's 46-year-old "organist" elephant, so-called because of her accomplishments with the mouth organ, now has a young rival. She is 15-year-old Babar, who used to be a "star" in the Children's Zoo at Regent's Park in pre-war days.

The main reason why keepers are teaching Babar to play this instrument is because Dixie has ruined so many that the staff, in these days of austerity, are finding it hard to replace them! As one official put it to me: "Dixie nowadays has all-too-powerful lungs. When she is playing a tune she seems to get carried away by the sound of the music, and blows with such vim that the reeds of the mouth-organ get strained. It then rapidly becomes useless. Babar, being a much younger animal, blows with less vigour, and so is a more economical player. Babar's mouth-organs, in fact, last ten times as long as Dixie's."

This season, Babar's "concerts"—in which she is learning to give a recognisable rendering of the National Anthem—are amusing thousands of the zoo-park's visitors, and every afternoon she makes regular appearances on the path behind the elephant house, where groups of visitors listen delightedly to her "recital," and then reward her with titbits.

DIXIE's lung-power is not the only thing troubling the authorities at the elephant house. In a stall at the other end there is trouble of another kind, for Carla, a five-year-old German-born animal sent over

here on loan two years ago from the British Zone, has gone lame in her left hind-leg, and examination showed her to have a weak ankle.

The Zoo's veterinary surgeon at Dunstable was summoned, and on his advice Carla has been fitted with a special ankle support in the form of a "boot." This appliance, made of stout leather reinforced with strong steel supports, reaches up to the animal's knee, and is kept strapped firmly to the leg.

Carla is an ideal patient, for she now wears her odd footwear continuously, except for an occasional hour or so when her ankle is inspected and adjustments made to the boot's fastenings. Cure, in this case, will naturally take time, but already there has been a marked improvement. "We hope Carla will be quite cured of her ailment by the time she returns to Germany," a Zoo official told me.

LATE though the season is, valuable babies continue to be born in the zoo-park, not the least important being a family of five Whooper, or "whistling" swans, recently hatched on a pond adjoining Sir Peter's Way. These are Arctic birds, and they seldom breed in this country.

When the cygnets were hatched the authorities thought of posting a guard, temporarily, for Whoopers are worth at least £100 a pair. They need not have worried, however. The cob (male swan) is proving himself a most efficient guard, and any visitor trying to approach the family too

closely is warned off in a most aggressive way. Other waterfowl find the male Whooper a perfect "nightmare." For as soon as they draw near the cob swims boldly forward, stands upright at the water's edge, and with flapping wings and outstretched neck gives a very fair imitation of an Indian yell.

At the London Zoo



Recent arrivals at Regent's Park—above, a pangolin from East Africa; and, below, Dumbo, a baby elephant, making friends.



THE CN ASTRONOMER ASKS . . .

Has Venus Captured a Moon?

THE planet Venus and the crescent Moon will present an attractive sight on the evening of Friday next, August 26, when Venus will appear only a little way below and to the right of the very slender lunar crescent.

As Venus at present sets in only about an hour after the Sun (that is, about 9.20 p.m.) they should be looked for within that time, about 8.45 presenting the best conditions for seeing them before they approach too near to the horizon.

Venus is now 120 million miles away, and is increasing in apparent brilliance as she reduces her distance from the Earth. Apart from the Moon, she is much the brightest object in the evening sky. It happens that the Moon will be almost at her nearest to the Earth on that evening and only 225,000 miles away, so her crescent should appear unusually large.

It is still an interesting question as to whether Venus herself possesses a moon. Not the least evidence of one exists, though it is by no means improbable that, as in the case of Mars, she may possess one or more small satellites revolving round her. But if she had, the unfavourable circumstances under which we observe Venus as compared with Mars—when they are near their least distance from us—would render it much harder to detect such moons as Mars possesses were they revolving round Venus.

Phobos, the largest of these, is estimated to be only about ten miles in diameter, while Deimos can be little more than five miles wide. Were these revolving round Venus only about a fifth

of their illuminated surfaces would be presented towards us at times when they could be best observed. With our present telescopic powers they would be imperceptible.

It is most probable that these two tiny moons of Mars are "captured" planetoids or minor planets, the so-called "asteroids" or remains of a planet which, long ages ago, had exploded or been somehow shattered into thousands of fragments. These bodies have orbits, often of great eccentricity and ellipticity, extending in many directions from the place in the Solar System where the disaster occurred.

Another of these fragments, of which some thousands are known, has recently been discovered at Mount Wilson Observatory. It has an orbit that extends to within the orbit of Mercury, and at perihelion is only 22 million miles from the Sun, while at aphelion it travels to 156 million miles from the Sun, beyond the orbit of Mars.

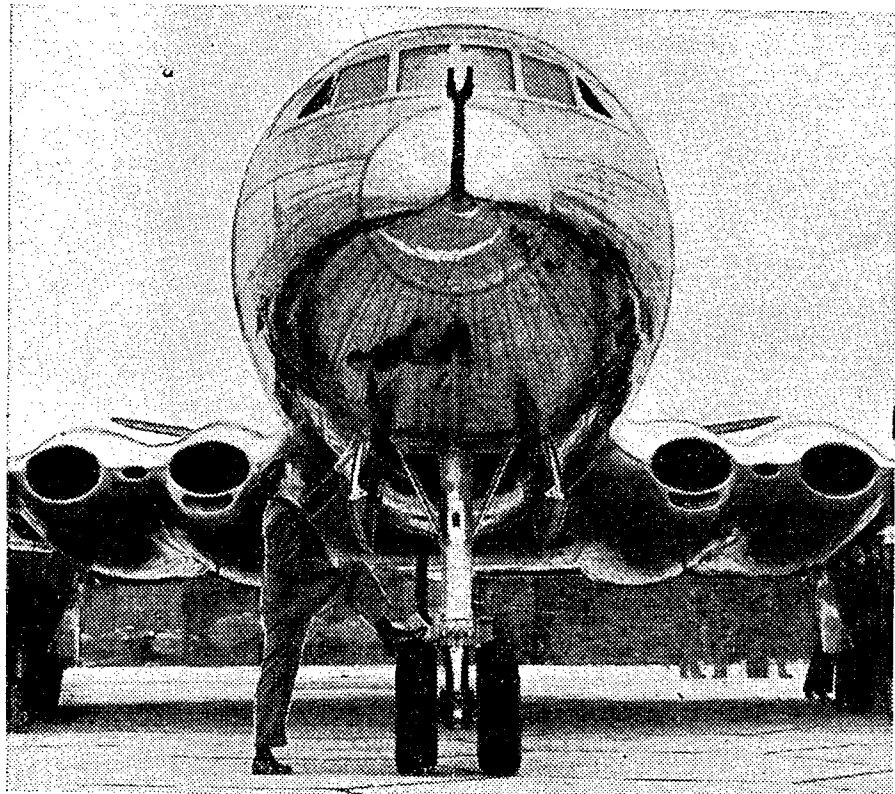
As this very small planetoid, which can be only a very few miles in diameter, passes within four million miles of the Earth's orbit, it must also pass close to the orbit of Venus. So if Venus herself happened to be near enough when the planetoid approached, a capture by Venus would be a possibility, and she would then have a moon.

One such body, with a diameter of only one mile and known as the Reinmuth Planetoid, was discovered 14 years ago. It travelled to within 63,000 miles of the orbit of Venus and possibly provided another moon for Venus.

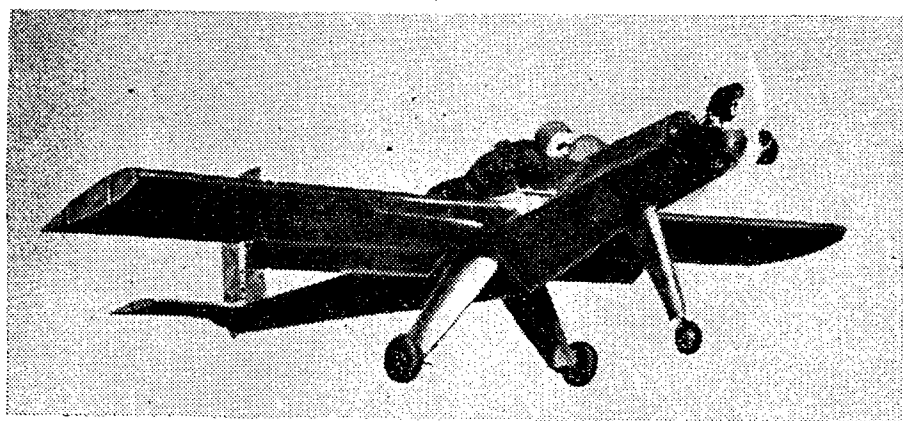
G. F. M.

The Children's Newspaper, August 20, 1947

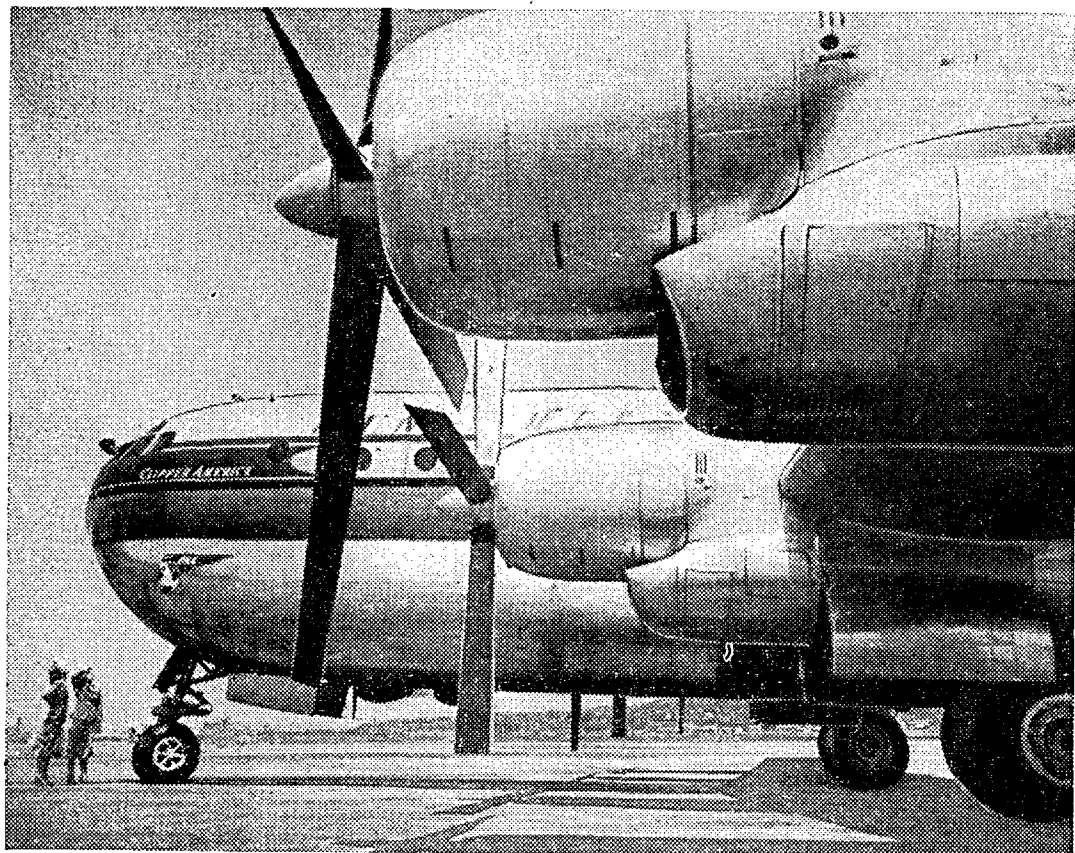
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A head-on view of Britain's first all-jet airliner, the De Havilland Comet, showing the intakes of the four jet engines

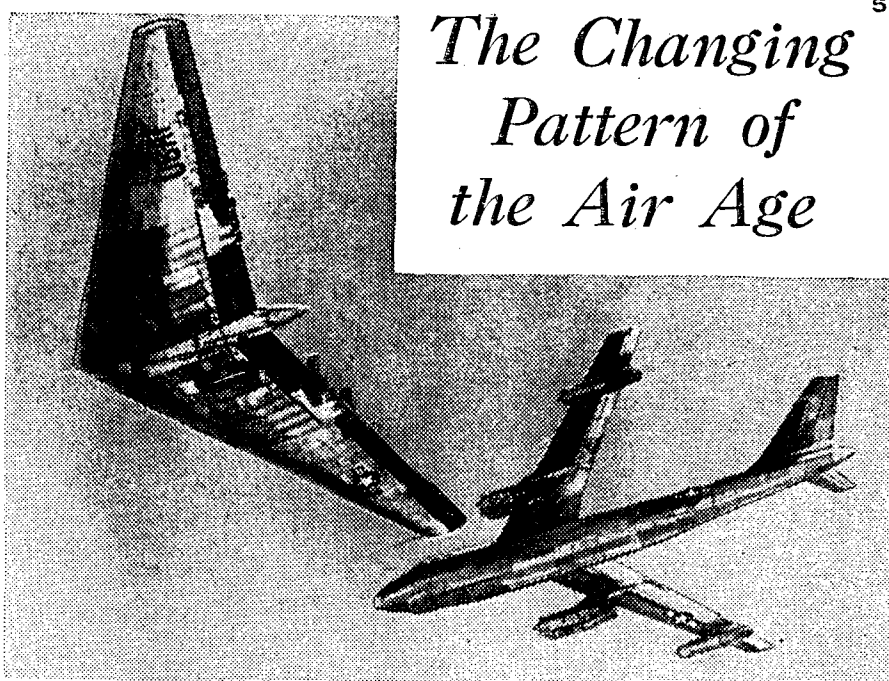


This American plane, the Wee Bee, is claimed to be the world's smallest, weighing only 170 lbs. The pilot lies prone on it



An impressive view of a Clipper of Pan-American Airways. The four engines develop 14,000 h p at take-off, and the air scoops underneath them swallow 320 tons of air an hour

The Changing Pattern of the Air Age



Two experimental machines built for the US Air Force—left, a flying wing with a short fuselage, and right, a bomber with an extra-long fuselage



This amphibious helicopter took off from land on its wheels, and is about to alight on the sea with its floats



An air hostess preparing meals in the galley of an airliner crossing the Atlantic



In Portsmouth Dockyard

At a rehearsal close to HMS Victory, Nelson's flagship at Trafalgar, the bugle band of a Sea Cadet unit is watched by a young admirer of the Royal Navy.

Grenfell of the Congo

THE 21st of this month marks the 100th anniversary of the birth of George Grenfell, missionary and explorer of the Congo, who added lustre to a name that is honoured among Englishmen everywhere.

Cornish born, George Grenfell was taken as a child to Birmingham, where he became a first-class engineer and a volunteer missionary to the poor and needy around him.

He qualified by study at the Baptist College for service in the African mission field, and at 25 set forth, first to the Cameroons, and then to Congo, where he passed the rest of his life. There, in the land of the giant gorilla and of the Pygmy people, he laboured to redeem a people among whom civil war was chronic, the slave trade brutal and pitiless, and cannibalism rife.

The great river Congo was still a mystery, yet only by navigating it could the interior of the land be reached. As its course of 3000 miles is broken by many cataracts, Grenfell came back to England and superintended the building of a little ship that could traverse shallow water and be taken to pieces when waterfalls were reached. The ship was sent out from the Thames to the Congo in 800 separate packages.

The men who sailed from London to reassemble this jigsaw puzzle died in Africa of fever, but, although handicapped by the loss of one eye, Grenfell himself

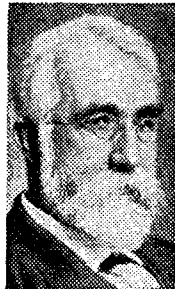
built up the vessel by the Congo estuary, and, having lighted a fire in the boiler, heard the thrilling cry of the natives, "She lives, master, she lives!"

So began the modern exploration of the Congo and its many tributaries that made Grenfell famous among geographers.

With funds furnished by an excellent Quaker at home, he was able to establish mission stations, schools, and hospitals along the Congo, and such was his reputation that he was one of the mission that carried out the fixing of the frontiers of the territories of Belgium and Portugal in Equatorial Africa.

Grenfell toiled unwearyingly as missionary, surveyor, engineer, occasional doctor, teacher, and translator. Generally he secured mission land as a gift, but when he bought the purchase price would take practical form such as this: 80 brass rods, two pieces of cloth, two each of knives, forks, spoons, and mirrors, with beads, shells, and jam jars.

George Grenfell reaped the harvest of the seed he and others had sown. Slave-dealing was abolished, cannibalism banished, and he saw the arts of peace flourishing among his converts instead of bloodshed and horror. He died in his 57th year, in the wilds, with native converts tearfully rendering their last acts of devotion to a man who for them symbolised wisdom, leadership, and nobility.



A GOOD WILL MISSION TO VIENNA

A PARTY of 60, including 42 British boys and eleven girls, were welcomed to Vienna by the Lord Mayor and other city officials the other day.

Their visit to the capital of one of the countries that fought against us during the war is a mission of good will.

During their stay in Vienna they are to work for several weeks with some Austrian boys and girls who left school this year, and who have not yet been able to find work.

To give all these Austrian young people something useful to do until they can be found em-

ployment the Municipality of Vienna has started a Youth Work scheme. The boys are working in the parks and the girls in nursery schools and kindergartens. They live in hostels, and the British party have joined them and will share in their life and work.

The young Britishers, who belong to the International Youth Service, are hoping that in helping to rebuild some of Vienna's beautiful parks damaged by the war they will also be able to help to restore friendship and understanding between the two countries.

NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD MILL

THERE are good prospects of the sails of the 150-year-old smock mill at Upminster, Essex, turning again to grind corn and to reveal to visitors on certain days how the wheels go round. From its top, too, are magnificent views, ranging to the Kent hills.

Advised by experts that this mill can be put into working order for a cost of £850, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has undertaken the task of raising this sum. Already volunteers, both skilled and unskilled, have carried out immediate repairs in their spare time.

The Essex County Council are the freeholders of the mill, and an Upminster Windmill Committee has been formed to take a lease of the mill at a nominal rent. When the repairs have been completed, this committee will let the mill to a miller on condition that he admits visitors on certain days.

Upminster's windmill has many striking features, including an external inspection gallery.

Camping in Class

MOST people who spend camping or hiking holidays remember the discomforts they experienced on their first expeditions—blistered feet, aching backs, the tent that leaked, the faulty oil stove, and so on.

But these and other pitfalls that await the novice will be obviated by volunteer boys and girls, aged between 14 and 15, from ten London secondary schools, for they are to have camping and hiking included in their school lessons.

Starting in September, the lessons will continue right through the winter. The boys and girls will learn map-reading, tent-pitching, local geography (best sites and so on), and the way to light a fire in the open. After this theoretical training they will put their knowledge into practice in the summer, in groups of four accompanied by a teacher who will have attended a special course.

If the experiment proves a success all London secondary schools will be included in the scheme.

Discus Thrower



Eighteen-year-old A C W June Eshelby of the Women's Royal Air Force practises throwing the discus at an R A F School of Physical Training.

The Editor's Table

FRIENDLY INVADERS

THE presence of the Viking ship in this country with all its brave panoply of friendly invasion has been a highlight of this summer. This venture of Danish youth across the North Sea stirred the imagination and rekindled the spirit of adventure.

The "invading" Danes also symbolised the friendliness of all the visitors to Britain this summer, eager to see and hear, eager to go home and report. Britain has been host to thousands from across the seas whose feet have walked our famous streets and crossed historic thresholds.

*Glory of thought and glory of deed,
Glory of Hampden and Runnymede;*

*Glory of ships that sought far goals,
Glory of swords and glory of souls!
Glory of songs mounting as birds,
Glory immortal of magical words.*

BUT do we live up to the ideals and dreams which other people have about us? To be the inheritors of glorious history is not enough. Our friendly invaders appreciate our past but see us at the present. We are the living screen on which the loveliness and wonder of the past is portrayed, and we may blur the picture by our present actions. Our worthiness is tested by our faithfulness to our great traditions and ideals.

Our friendly invaders are here from every shore in the hope of discovering the secret of those traditions and ideals. What gives Britain her tenacity? Where lies the secret of her endurance? How is faith kept alive in a day like this? These are some of the deeper questions asked by those who come to us as friends.

Britain has always benefited by friendly invaders and invasions, for they have ever brought fresh life and new ideas. From them have grown adventurous ideas in trade and commerce as well as in the arts.

THE more friendly invaders Britain welcomes the better it will be for the world's peace and friendship. For the true invader is he who comes not only to conquer but to be conquered, to know and to understand, and so become a citizen of the world.

SENSE OF WONDER

I HAVE seen
A curious child, who dwelt
upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The convolutions of a smooth-lipped shell;
To which, in silence hushed, his very soul
Listened intently; and his countenance soon
Brightened with joy; for from within were heard
Murmurings, whereby the monitor expressed
Mysterious union with its native sea.

Wordsworth

CEASE FIRE AT LAST

THE establishment of the Republic of Indonesia on a firm and peaceful basis is not far distant. By their decision early this year to agree to the proposals of the United Nations and to release the captured Republican leaders the Dutch Government eased a tense situation. It is true that fighting has continued in remote regions, but now Dutch and Republican representatives in conference at Batavia have ordered the Cease Fire.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Indonesian Republic and the non-republican states and areas, the "federalists," have been planning together their future federal Constitution which they will bring before the round-table conference to be held with the Dutch at The Hague. The transfer of sovereignty and the future relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands will then be decided.

A Symbol of German Unity

DR THOMAS MANN, the German writer who received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929, has made a triumphant return to his native land from which he had been an exile since 1933.

After being honoured in Frankfurt, the centre of the American Zone, Dr Mann went to Weimar in the Russian Zone, there to receive the freedom of that city in which Goethe was born, and also a prize commemorating the 200th anniversary of Goethe's birth.

The charter granting Dr Mann this prize described him as "the worthy heir of Goethe's spirit, the great humanistic poet of the German tongue, and the valiant fighter for world peace."

In his speech accepting the prize Dr Mann suggested that the honour paid him symbolised the unity of Germany, so often endangered. Above all the differences, he declared, they must ensure that freedom, right, and the dignity of the individual did not perish.

Under the E

PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW
If artists draw on
their capital



AN Englishman's taste in dress is sound. But not loud.

MOTORISTS passing through Evesham are asked, "Where are you going?" Just a passing remark.

HAS the Thames any safe places for non-swimmers? someone asks. Its banks.

MANY office men work in their shirt sleeves during the hot weather. What do they do with the rest of the shirt?

A NEW restaurant seats 600. Customers cannot have standing orders.

August 20, 1949

Family Affair

THE fourth Empire Games are to be held next February at Auckland in New Zealand, when at least 17 countries of the Commonwealth will engage in friendly athletic rivalry.

To send a team of athletes to New Zealand, however, is a costly business, and the Empire Games Appeal Committee is asking for the public's help in raising £20,000.

As the Committee point out, such a visit to a distant Commonwealth country is not only a landmark in an athlete's career, it is also an unforgettable educational experience. They state, too, that the games have certainly served to strengthen the bonds of friendship and understanding between all members of the Commonwealth, to whatever continent and to whatever race they may belong.

To our own young athletes this British family affair of the Empire Games is second in importance only to the Olympic Games, and the appeal for funds must not fail. The Committee's address is 71 St George's Square, London, S W 1.

GOING DOWN

A DUTCHMAN has taken his family on a holiday cruise in a German pocket submarine which he found on a scrap heap.

It must be a pleasant change to be "in pocket" as a result of a holiday. Going down to the sea has "gone up" for us.

SWEET-SCENTED AIR

THROUGH the open door
A drowsy smell of flowers—
gay heliotrope,
And white sweet clover, and shy
mignonette—
Comes faintly in and silent
chorus lends
To the pervading symphony of
peace.
J. G. Whittier

JUST AN IDEA

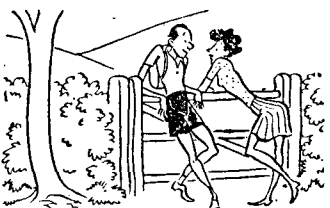
As Goethe wrote, *The destiny of any nation at any given time depends on the opinions of the young men under five-and-twenty.*

Editor's Table

PROFESSIONAL singers do not like to be pressed to sing. Makes them sing flat.

IT is better for a mother to distract her child's attention than to be always saying Don't. But sometimes it is she who gets distracted.

EVERY political party has skeletons in its cupboard. But not in its Cabinet.



THERE is nothing in country life to make you fat. Even gates make you lean.

THINGS SAID

IT is our duty to make sacrifices which may be necessary to protect the growing generation from war. *Mr Averell Harriman*

A VERY, very large proportion of young people have never heard of the Bible at all, and if they have they have no more idea of what it is about than they have of the works of Aristotle. *Bishop of Ely*

THOUGH we have all the athletic gifts and understand the mysteries of every sport and have not charity, we are nothing. *Archbishop of Canterbury*

A CO-OPERATIVE effort to raise the standard of life in undeveloped and backward countries is one of the most constructive means of combating war.

The Prime Minister

THERE are still people who would like to be back to the Victorian age; but you cannot go backward, you must go forward. *Lord Boyd-Orr*

The Poets of Tomorrow

POETRY represents our greatest national achievement in art, recently said Lord Wavell, who is himself a great lover of poetry.

He was speaking about the apparent lack of great poets among us today. There are pessimists, he said, who ask how we can expect great poets and poetry in the unfavourable atmosphere of the present day, when, they say, nearly all effort is aimed at producing a drab level of rather ignoble comfort and timid security from cradle to grave.

"I do not believe that the fire of poetry is really dying out of us," said Lord Wavell. "It will take a long time to subdue the spirit of adventure and fantasy in the Englishman."

That spirit of adventure and fantasy is still alive in the hearts of the boys and girls at school today, and it is to them that Britain must look for a new flowering of English verse.

TOO QUIET!

THERE is no such thing as absolute quiet in Nature. Even at the South Pole there are winds, and creaking and shifting of the snow. In the country there are innumerable noises, even at night; and as for our big cities, they are never still.

But there is at least one place where absolute quiet reigns. This is in a no-echo chamber built at the U.S. Army Signal Corps base at Fort Monmouth in New Jersey. It was built for testing delicate instruments used in research.

Scientists have found that few people can expose themselves to absolute quiet for more than 30 minutes at a stretch without pronounced discomfort. For this reason the scientists seldom frequent the no-echo room, all reading of the instruments being made outside.

So that when we are complaining of too much noise it is as well to remember that there is such a condition as too much quiet.



Handicapped

Sun-hat and sun-glasses make it difficult to deal with an ice cream on Weston-super-Mare sands.

THE NEW LOOK IN SCIENCE

THE British Association will present the new look in science at Newcastle-on-Tyne in the first week in September.

This year's President is Sir John Russell, F.R.S., of Rothamsted, whose Presidential Address will comprise all we may know about the soil which provides our daily bread.

Others who will be colleagues as Presidents of their Sections are: Sir Harold Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal, who can tell us better than anyone else what we expect from the new Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux; Mr Miles C. Burkitt, who will be able to reveal some of the recently-acquired archaeological treasures of the Ashmolean at Oxford; Professor Lily Newton, who will speak of her researches in microscopic plant life, and in whose section are authorities on Forestry; Sir Alexander Gray in the Economics section; and Sir Arthur Fleming in that of Engineering.

This year's programme of the British Association also includes a first-hand account of the recent Swedish Deep Sea Expedition and the Exploration of the Ocean Floor.

Hidden For 18 Centuries

FINELY-CARVED marble busts, one of them believed to represent the Emperor Antoninus Pius have been discovered on the site of a Roman villa of the second century at Lullingstone in Kent.

These busts, together with a votive pot and other statuary, were found in a sealed chamber.

Two hundred years later another Roman family built on this site a more elaborate villa enriched by a beautiful mosaic pavement which was uncovered earlier this year.

In the opinion of the present excavators the Roman official who occupied this fine villa was unaware of the treasures beneath his feet which his predecessors had so carefully hidden when danger threatened some two hundred years earlier.

Sending a Letter Across the World

UNITY AMONG THE NATIONS

THERE is to be a special issue of stamps this autumn to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Universal Postal Union. Many countries besides Britain will issue special stamps, in fact Switzerland has already issued her set.

What is this celebration? What does it mean to the multitudes who stick a stamp on a letter, drop it in the postbox, and then probably forget all about it?

The celebration marks 75 years of international agreement in which even Russia joined. For before 1874 a letter could not be stamped and just dropped in a convenient post box. Things were not as simple as all that.

Chaos existed in postal affairs. Countries argued about who was to pay for the cost of transmitting and delivering the mail.

For example, when great-grandfather wanted to write to America he found that there was something to pay for the cost of transmission to the English port, the cost of carrying the letter in a ship to America, and then the cost of carrying the letter from the American port at which the ship berthed to the letter's ultimate destination.

Great-grandfather found that he had to specify the route the letter must take, and he had to estimate accurately the cost of the different phases of its transport. If he routed the letter wrongly it might be delayed for a month or more at a point on its journey while the authorities argued about its delivery.

Then, perhaps, the person at the other end had to pay a sum before he could receive his letter!

Some years before 1874 a German named Dr Heinrich von Stephan tried to call representatives of many countries together and get them to agree to some kind of system to cut out the delay and expense of postal administration.

But, for various reasons, it was not until 1874 that the countries finally agreed to form what was called a General Postal Union. Twenty-two countries joined in the plan. The Union was formally established at Berne on July 1, 1875.

The most important feature of the plan was that the country sending the letter should retain the fee for its transport to its destination. The country to which the letter was sent should deliver it without charge.

This arrangement cut out the complicated system of international accountability and the long and involved arguments as to which country was responsible for the delivery of the letter. It also speeded up the delivery of letters. The arrangement was a fair one, too, for the number of letters which one country (say, France) sent to another (say, Britain) was approximately the same as the number which Britain sent to France.

Another agreement reached was about the cost of postage. It was made about the same—in the different currencies—in each country according to the weight of the postal packet.

A third main point of agreement was on the colour of the different stamps according to their value. So our green, our red, and our blue stamps have their counterparts, approximately of the same value, elsewhere.

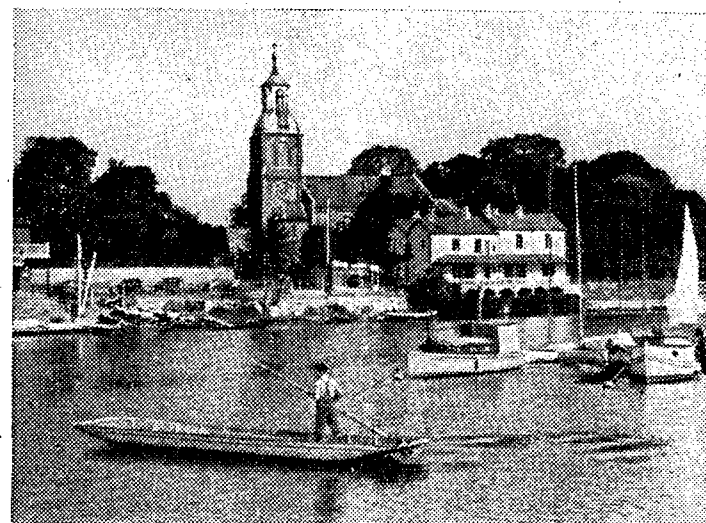
In 1878 the title of the Union was changed from the General to the Universal Postal Union. Many more countries joined in the Union. Since 1947 the Union has been linked with the United Nations.

And today, when we read of international disagreements and "iron curtains," it is heartening to realise that at least one international plan works to the benefit and well-being of all.

LUXURY TANKER

THE people who used to refer to fast liners as ocean greyhounds today speak of ocean dachshunds. This is the name given to oil tankers because of their great length.

There are 165 tankers under construction in British yards, but one that is to be launched on the Clyde this month will be different from the rest. She will be the first oil carrier to have a swimming pool, and gases from her cargoes will be wafted high into the air through pipes leading up the masts from the tank tops.



THIS ENGLAND

The ferry near the church at Sunbury-on-Thames

8 STRIKING LEAD IN GREENLAND

THE pick of Sweden's geologists, miners, and prospectors will shortly be leaving Copenhagen for the east coast of Greenland to investigate a lead "strike" made last year by the famous Danish explorer Dr Lauge Koch.

At the foot of the ice cap where it rolls down to King Oscar Fjord, Dr Koch discovered large quantities of 84 per cent lead ore. Exposed to view, it is estimated that more than one million tons of lead ore are available which would make the King Oscar Fjord lead "strike" the richest in the world.

Last January Denmark approached the Boliden Mining Company of Sweden for aid in a large-scale investigation.

The Boliden Company is sending some of its most capable employees, and they will be led by Dr Josef Eklund of the Swedish State Geographical Survey. Another Swede will lead the expedition's half a dozen geologists.

The expedition is being financed by Denmark, but it is international in composition. Numbering 80 scientists and explorers, it includes 11 Swiss, 6 Britons, 2 Icelanders, 22 Swedes, and 39 Danes.

The Icelanders will look after the two Icelandic ponies which will be taken aboard the expedition ship, the Gustaf Holm, when it touches at Reykjavik.


In addition to ponies the expedition's equipment will include weasel-tractors, jeeps, sledges and huskies, and two ambulance and survey aircraft.

Mormyrids For Breakfast

MORMYRIDS, elephant-snouted fish found in Lake Victoria, Central Africa, have a high food value; so states the recent Report of the Colonial Research Council.


In Uganda mormyrids are eaten in the form of kippers, and one of the problems of Colonial research is to raise domestic strains of these fish which might prove as superior to wild fish as domestic cattle are to wild cattle.

Pioneers




① The word umbrella, (derived from umbra—shade) indicates that its early use was protection from the sun. Umbrellas are ancient, for the Babylonian kings used them even when going into battle.

9. JONAS HANWAY the umbrella man




② They grew into general use in hot countries, and Defoe's Robinson Crusoe made himself one, saying he had seen them used in the Brazils. Old heavy umbrellas used to be called 'Robinsons'.

③ Then, about 1750, Jonas Hanway, who had used them in Persia, marched down a London street with the first umbrella seen here. He was mobbed and jeered at but he kept his umbrella up.



④ For a long time it was considered effeminate to use umbrellas, but the coffee-houses provided them for the use of customers to return to their coaches when the weather was bad.



Another Highway for San Francisco Bay

UNDER or over the bay? That is the question for San Francisco.

San Francisco Bay is already spanned by two of the largest bridges in the world, but increasing traffic demands that a third shall be provided. So the American Congress is considering which of two projects shall be adopted—the building of an exact replica of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge; or the construction of a prefabricated tunnel built in sections to be dropped to the bed of the sea in San Francisco Bay.

The Golden Gate bridge, which now stretches across the entrance of the bay, has the longest single suspension span in the world, 4200 feet, and in total length it is 9200 feet. It is vastly exceeded in length by its neighbour around a corner of the harbour, the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge that reaches across 4½ miles of navigable water. This mighty structure connects San Francisco to Yerba Buena Island by means of two suspension bridges placed end to end, then tunnels through the island and continues on to Oakland by a series of cantilever and simple truss spans. With its approaches the crossing has a total length of 8½ miles.

When this magnificent bridge was built in 1936 nobody dreamed that its six lanes for cars, three lanes for commercial vehicles, and two lanes for trains would become choked with traffic inside

13 years. Last year 26 million vehicles used the bridge, and 200,000 people cross it every day.

To relieve this congestion and to prepare for the future, California has been considering suggestions from engineers. One proposal is to carry a six-lane highway under the 50-foot deep navigation channel. This would stretch 6½ miles between San Francisco and Alameda and would consist of three tubes of reinforced concrete, each 37 feet in diameter and carrying two lanes of traffic.

The tube sections would be built in a dry dock near the shore in 200-foot lengths and sealed at the ends with temporary bulkheads. They would then be floated to their correct position, weighted with water, and lowered

to the bottom by cranes. With the addition of each section, the bulkheads in the preceding one would be removed, permitting interior work to begin immediately. Special connectors would force the sections together and rubber seals would make the joints watertight. The walls of the tubes would have a thickness of 2½ feet.

If approved by Congress the project would take about five years and might cost £45,000,000; but it is thought that Congress will approve the construction of a more orthodox bridge duplicating the San Francisco-Oakland Bay crossing. This was a daring and unprecedented achievement when it was built, but time has proved that the plans were sound.

FAREWELL TO AN OLD WARRIOR

THE last of Napoleon's warships that fought at Trafalgar under Admiral Villeneuve is to go to her grave off Guernsey. She is the old wooden frigate Implacable, which at Trafalgar bore the name of Duguay-Trouin.

As the CN recently reported, it has been found impossible to repair this veteran. It has been decided, therefore, to sink her in deep water.

The French President of the Ligue Maritime et Coloniale has suggested that a modern French warship should be present to fire

a salute as this fine old warrior goes at long last to the grave where some of those who fought in her 124 years ago would have preferred her to go then instead of falling, with masts shattered and ropes and canvas trailing her bloodstained decks, into the hands of the enemy.

From these very decks, powder-grimed Frenchmen fired their muzzle-loading cannon at HMS Victory, which is now the sole survivor of the battle which changed the course of European history.

ATOMIC FUELS IN THE FUTURE

THE US Atomic Energy Commission is building a new 400,000-acre station at Snake River, Idaho, for studying new nuclear fuels suitable for ship propulsion or for generating electricity.

Nuclear fuels are elements which undergo nuclear fission, with release of a tremendous amount of heat and radioactivity. Perhaps an attempt will be made to induce nuclear fission in elements of a lower atomic weight than either uranium or plutonium.

The golden age of unlimited power awaits the discovery of fissionable material other than uranium, for the amount of uranium in the earth is severely limited; and, indeed, the day may not be too distant when it may be possible to make fissionable common elements like iron.

One day it may even be practicable to render the gases oxygen and hydrogen fissionable. Then the Queen Elizabeth could be driven across the Atlantic on an eggcupful of water.

Results of "Cross Figures" Contest

IN No 7 of the CN Weekly Competitions the First Prize of a NEW BICYCLE goes to:

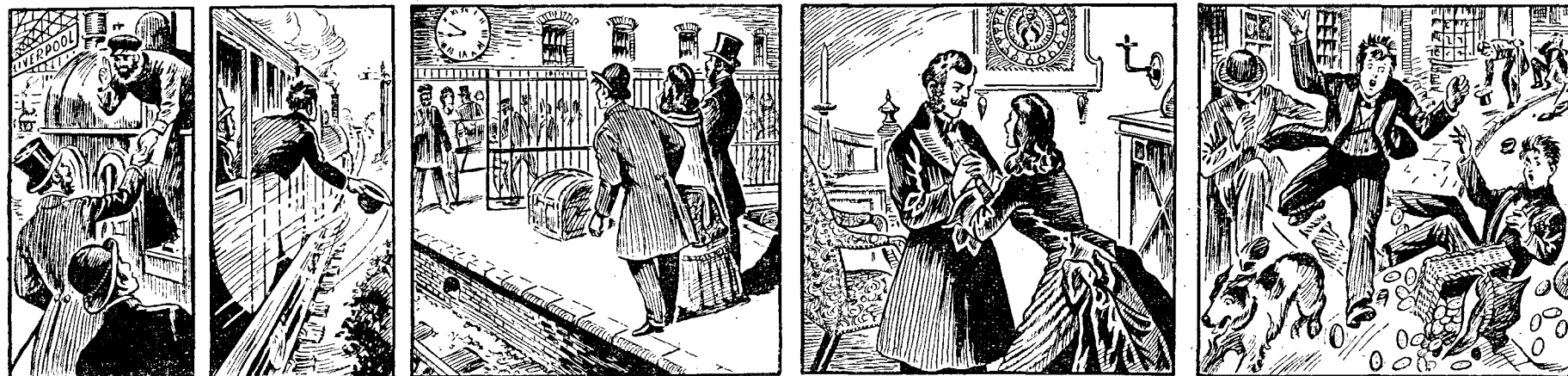
DAVID STOKER, 16 Mount Road W., Sunderland, whose entry was correct and the best-written according to age.

The Ten-Shilling Notes have been awarded to

C. J. BUGGE, Whitton, Middx; Hilda ENGLAND, Barugh Green, near Barnsley; Jean GRISBROOK, Penn, Wolverhampton; Dorothy RICHARDSON, Edinburgh 12; Irene RITCHIE, Peterculter, Scotland; Jean SMITH, Stowe, Bucks; John STEWART, Wimbledon Park, London; Brian STREETER, Brighton; D. THOMAS, Mill Hill, London; Judith TIPTAFT, Egremont, Cumberland.

SOLUTION: Across: 1, 1949, 4, 1952, 7, 21, 8, 240, 10, 12, 11, 22400, 13, 211, 15, 150, 17, 212, 18, 120, 19, 102, 21, 301, 23, 01234, 26, 44, 28, 236, 29, 20, 30, 1937, 31, 5100. Down: 1, 1212, 2, 91, 3, 922, 4, 100, 5, 51, 6, 2240, 9, 440, 11, 21120, 12, 01234, 14, 120, 16, 500, 19, 1441, 24, 127, 25, 365, 27, 49, 29, 20.

ROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS—Jules Verne's Great Story, Told in Pictures



The special train Mr Fogg had ordered at Liverpool was prepared, and he offered the driver a reward if he could possibly manage to get them to London in five-and-a-half hours.

Driver and fireman did their best, but were obliged to stop at signals once or twice. Jean was frantic. Aouda was distressed. Mr Fogg alone remained calm on this last lap of their journey.

Mr Fogg had to reach London by 8.45 if he was not to lose £20,000. But it was ten minutes to nine when the train arrived. He realised he was ruined. Even if he had won £20,000 he would have been no richer, for he had spent so much on the journey. But he only wagered for reputation. Sadly they went to his house, where Jean's first act was to turn off the gas that had been burning during their absence.

Next day, Mr Fogg explained to Aouda that he was completely ruined. He had no friends or relatives to help him. "Mr Fogg," she replied earnestly, "do you wish to possess at once a relative and a friend? Will you accept me for your wife?" His lips trembled, "I am yours for ever!" he answered. Jean was then sent to ask the Rector of Marylebone if they could be married next day, Monday.

Jean was glad that Aouda, whose life Mr Fogg had saved in India, was going to stand beside that gallant gentleman in his misfortune, for Jean, too, intended to stick to his master through thick and thin. He hurried off to the Rectory to find if the marriage could take place next day. The clergyman said No, and the reason he gave sent Jean dashing back hatless to Mr Fogg's house in the wildest excitement.

What Has Jean Heard That Causes His Great Excitement? See Next Week's Instalment

The Children's Newspaper, August 20, 1949

BILL and JILL, the CN twins, visit the Cumberland Fells



They knew more than the man who sought...

Grandma's Treasure

Told by Frank S. Pepper



THANK you for showing us your treasure, Mrs Harris," said Jill Watson, smiling at the bright-eyed, little old lady who sat placidly in a rocking-chair.

Mrs Harris lived all alone in her remote Cumberland cottage. Jill and her twin brother Bill had made the little old lady's acquaintance while on a walking tour of the Lake District with their Uncle Dick.

The twins and their uncle had paused in their tour to stay for a few days at the cottage of Tom Harris, a Cumberland shepherd, who was the old lady's son.

Each day the twins walked across the fells from Tom's cottage to visit the old lady and to take her food cooked by Tom's wife.

Old Mrs Harris sat in her chair playing happily with a heap of glittering golden discs. She scooped up a handful of them and let them fall through her fingers with a merry jingle.

"We'll put them away now," she said. "There's few people I've told about my treasure; not even my son Tom, who would say I was silly to keep it here if he knew. But I know I can trust you."

SHE brushed the shining golden heap back into a leather bag which she handed to Bill.

"Now put it back where you found it," she instructed.

Bill took the jingling bag and knelt down to turn back a corner of the rug by the hearth. He raised a loose board and dropped the bag with a clink into a dark hole in the floor.

"That's right," said the old lady with a sigh of satisfaction. "It'll be safe enough down there. I've kept it there for years and years."

As Bill rose to his feet a slight movement, glimpsed from the corner of his eye, caused him to turn his head sharply towards the window.

For a moment he thought he saw a face peering in at the window. It was a sharp, lean face with a thin, greedy mouth. But in an instant it was gone and there was nothing to be seen beyond the windows of the cottage except a wide stretch of the lonely Cumberland fells.

BILL felt sure he could not have been mistaken. He said nothing because he didn't want to frighten old Mrs Harris, but he decided he would speak of it to Tom when they got back.

In case the old lady should have noticed his sudden startled look and be alarmed by it, he hurriedly assumed a deep interest in the many pictures which were scattered about the cottage. There were a few old prints and engravings, brown with age, of battle scenes, but mostly they were faded photographs, nearly all of men in military uniform.

"What a wonderful collection of photographs," said Bill. "Have all the men in your family been soldiers?"

"Almost all of them," said the old lady proudly, and began pointing to some of the portraits. "There's my grandfather and his brother, who were both at Inkerman in 1854; and there's my husband who was with Kitchener at Khartoum and cousin Ned who was killed at the Zulu war in '79. All our menfolk have had their share of soldiering, down to my son Tom, who was at Gallipoli in the First World War, and his son Ted, who came safely home from Dunkirk."

BILL walked round the room examining the pictures, at the same time taking the opportunity to peer out of the window every now and then. He was still worried about the face he had seen at the window, and did not want to leave the old lady if there was anyone lurking round the cottage. But at last he came to the conclusion that if there really had been someone outside he was gone now.

The twins said goodbye to the

old lady and walked back across the fells towards Tom's cottage.

They had almost reached the cottage when they saw a man ahead of them. Hearing their footsteps behind him he stopped and looked back. Bill gasped. For this was the man he had seen looking through the window!

He waited for the twins to catch up with him. He eyed them with a frightening scowl.

"So you're friends of old Mrs Harris," he snarled. "There's some folks who say that the old lady has a fortune in gold buried under the floor. You wouldn't know anything about that, would you?"

THE twins stared at the man and then at one another without speaking. The man grabbed Bill's shoulder angrily and shook him.

"Answer me," he said fiercely. "You don't know anything about the gold? Do you understand my meaning?" The man glared at them threateningly as if daring them to contradict him. He had been watching them through the window of the cottage, and by his ugly manner was warning them not to speak to anyone about the old lady's treasure.

"No, of course we don't know anything about gold," said Bill.

"That's all right, then," said the man craftily. "Now I've got business to talk over with Tom Harris. You mind what you say, for if you breathe a word to

CN Competition No 13

WIN THIS WEEK'S FREE BICYCLE!

£5 in Other Prizes

This week's prize bicycle may well be yours—and just for a good entry that shows you have kept your eyes open in CN's latest competition. As usual, there is NO entry fee.

You see pictured below Sir Francis Drake in his cabin on the famous Golden Hind. Now you do not have to look long before noticing that there are several objects included that the great Elizabethan sailor could never have known—such as the aeroplane seen through the cabin window. Can you spot eleven other things that were made, introduced, or invented after Drake's time?

WHAT TO DO: Get your pen or pencil and list on a postcard or single sheet of paper the names of *twelve* items that belong to later times than Drake's. There are a good many of these mistakes in the picture, but remember *we want only twelve*! Make sure that you have added your name, address, and age at the top right-hand corner of your entry, and then cut out and attach to it the competition token (marked "CN Token") and given at the foot of the back page of this issue. Ask your parent, guardian, or teacher to sign your completed entry as being your own written work and post to:

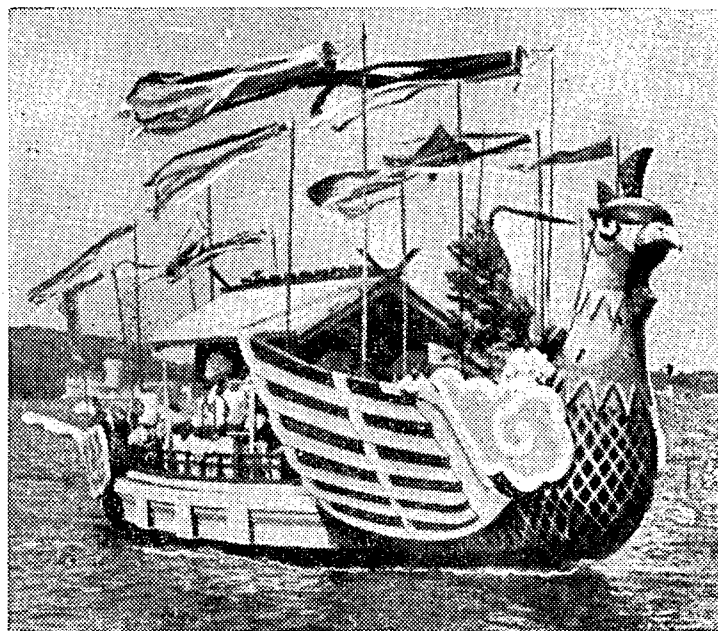
CN Competition No 13, G P O Box 682,
The Fleetway House, London, E C 4 (Comp).

to arrive by Friday, August 26.

This week's Bicycle (junior or full-size, as required) will be given to the boy or girl whose entry is correct and the nearest and best-written according to age. There will be Ten Shilling Notes for the ten next-best entries.

NB—These competitions are open to all readers under 17 in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands. No reader may send more than one attempt in each competition and a CN Token must be attached. The Editor's decision will be final.

What's Wrong in this Picture?



Festival in Japan

A gaily-bedecked ship sails on Matsushima Bay at a fisherman's festival, a tradition believed to ensure a rich harvest of fish.

Tom about gold being hidden in that cottage there'll be trouble for you."

"We shouldn't dream of saying anything of the kind."

At that moment Tom Harris came out of the cottage. His face darkened as he caught sight of the man who was with the twins. Bill suddenly realised who the man was, for Tom had once pointed him out. His name was Jason Scroop. He was the landlord of the cottage in which the old lady lived. More than once he had tried to turn her out. He was a mean, grasping, miserly man.

As Tom appeared Jason Scroop hurriedly changed his expression and forced a friendly smile to his lips.

"Hallo there, Tom Harris," he said. "I walked over here to have a talk to you about your Mother."

"If you're to try to put the old lady out—" began Tom.

"No, it's nothing of the kind," answered Scroop. "I have been thinking a lot lately and it's come over me that perhaps I have not been behaving the way I should towards my tenants. I am a lonely man myself with no one to leave my money to and I got to thinking that perhaps I could spend some of it where it would do some good."

"What has all this to do with my old Mother?" asked Tom.

"I've often heard her say that she would like to go down to London to see her other son once more."

"But you know we can't afford it," said Tom. "Besides, the train journey would be too much for the old lady."

"But suppose she went in a motor-car. How would that be?" asked Scroop. "Now this is what I've come to say. Your old Mother has been a tenant of mine for many years and I feel I would like to do something for her. Can you persuade her to let me hire a motor-car to take her down to London and bring her back when she gets tired of it?"

TOM looked thunderstruck.

Bill started to say something. Jason Scroop gave him a savage, threatening glare, then turned again, smiling at Tom.

"I know I haven't treated the old lady as I should and I want to make amends."

"I think this is a splendid chance," said Bill. "I think you ought to get your Mother to accept Mr Scroop's kind offer."

Tom scratched his head in bewilderment.

"This beats me," he said, "but I'll put it to her."

Two days later old Mrs Harris departed in grand style to London in a large, comfortable car paid for by Jason Scroop. Soon after the car had gone, leaving the cottage empty, the twins, accompanied by surprised Tom Harris, crept quietly in through the back door.

"We'll hide behind this old couch," said Bill. "Scroop will be here soon, the mean old miser. He only got your Mother out of the way so that he could look for her treasure."

"Treasure?" cried Tom. "I've heard rumours that the old lady had gold hidden in the cottage. Is it true, then? Why did you help that rogue Scroop by saying that I should persuade her to go away?"

"Wait," whispered Bill. "Here he comes now."

THE cottage door opened slowly and Scroop tiptoed furtively across the floor. He rolled back the rug and pulled up the loose floor board. With a greedy gasp he reached into the hole and hauled out the jingling bag.

Tom Harris was so angry that he would have jumped out of his hiding-place if Bill had not held him down.

Scroop's eyes gleamed as he rattled the bag beside his ear and listened intently to the clinking metal.

Cautiously he opened the bag and tipped it upside down. A glittering golden shower fell out. Round objects rolled out all over the floor. Jason Scroop clawed at them greedily and then let out a bellowing scream of rage. He had made a terrible mistake. For the bag had contained, not gold coins, but hundreds of soldiers' buttons, lovingly kept highly polished!

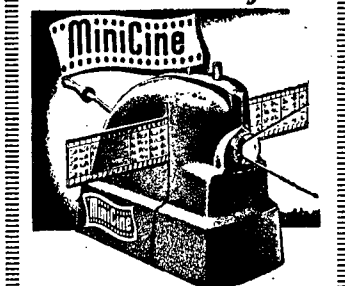
Grandma's treasure was of no value to anyone but herself, a fact that the twins had known all along!

Another Bill and Jill story will appear soon.

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First Atlantic Cable HEART'S CONTENT REMEMBERS

At a place with the beautiful name of Heart's Content, in Newfoundland, a memorial was recently unveiled on the anniversary of the establishment of the first successful Atlantic telegraph cable in 1866.

The story of the Atlantic Cable is one of "try, try again." The first attempt to lay one was made in 1857 by two old warships, the Niagara, an American vessel, and the Agamemnon, an old wooden British ship. Both carried parts of the cable on board and started together from Valentia, Ireland, after leaving the shore end of the cable there. The idea was for the Niagara to pay out the first half of the cable, and when she came to the end of her part, to splice it to that in the British ship, which should then pay out the rest of the cable to Newfoundland. But as the cable was being paid out from the Niagara it broke, and both ships returned to Plymouth with what remained of the expensive cable.

Costly Failures
 Next year, 700 miles of new cable having been manufactured, the two ships set out again, this time to go to the middle of the ocean, splice the ends of their cable there, and then steam in opposite directions laying the cable, one ship towards Newfoundland and the other towards Ireland.

More disappointments overtook them. The cable broke three times, and they had to return to splice it together again. At last it was laid right across the ocean, and the first telegraph message ever flashed across the Atlantic was sent from the Queen of England to the President of the U.S.A.

The new cable, however, only functioned for a few weeks. After all the money and work that had been expended on it, it was ruined by an electrician who insisted on trying to send messages through it by electric currents that were much too powerful.

The pioneers refused to be daunted. Yet another cable was prepared—at vast expense. This time it was to be laid by one ship only, the Great Eastern, the biggest ship that had ever been built up to that time. She left Valentia with 2300 miles of cable weighing 4000 tons on board, and had paid out nearly 1200 miles when it snapped and hundreds of miles of precious wire lay useless in Davy Jones's Locker!

Undismayed, the pioneers sent her out again next year, and she was successful in laying a cable from Valentia to Heart's Content.

HERRING QUEEN

ATTENDED by appropriate pageantry, Wick's first Herring Queen Festival since the war was held recently.

Escorted by ten gaily-decorated fishing boats, the Herring Queen sailed up the bay while all the ships in the harbour blew their sirens in her honour, and then landed for a civic welcome.

After the crowning ceremony representatives of the various branches of the fishing industry were presented to the queen, who then presented prizes to the crews of boats with the highest herring catches at Wick.

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

For the next three weeks Auld Reekie will be a Mecca for tens of thousands of those who love the best music and the best drama.

The Edinburgh Festival begins on August 21 and continues until September 11, and throughout this period the Scottish capital will be the cultural centre of the world, and thronged with visitors who have made the journey almost in a spirit of pilgrimage.

The opening service in St Giles' Cathedral will be attended by the Lord Provost in company with the Burgomasters of 15 European cities, and also by the Lord Mayor of Dunedin, New Zealand, who will later be granted the Freedom of Edinburgh at the foot of Castle Rock—in the open air for the first time in the history of the ceremony.

Then the curtain will be up! Edinburgh will present a Festival of first-class music, drama, opera, and ballet performed by orchestras and artistes of international repute.

Among the highlights of the Festival will be new plays by T. S. Eliot and Peter Ustinov; French ballets new to this country; eight performances of Faust—in German—to mark the bicentenary of the birth of Goethe; and the presentation, by candlelight in the Royal High School Hall, of Allan Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, a pastoral comedy in rhymed couplets first produced in Edinburgh in 1729.

Saving the Train

THREE South African schoolboys recently had an adventure on the Johannesburg-Port Elizabeth mail train which they will never forget.

They were returning to school after their holidays and were sharing a compartment. One of the boys awoke about 2 a.m. and felt himself suffocating. He quickly opened a window in the corridor and returned to the compartment to find it full of smoke. Switching on a light and finding that he could hardly see, he woke his friends.

They hurried into the corridor and sought for the emergency alarm box, and the tallest managed to smash the glass front and give the alarm. The train came to a stop and officials hurried up and found that the small bedding compartment next to the boys' was on fire. The bedding was kicked into the veld, and the train then continued its journey.

GARDEN OF SCENT AND SOUND

THE new Helen Keller Hostel for the blind at Woolahra, New South Wales, which is about to be opened, has two outstanding features.

One is a special garden with shrubs and flowers chosen for their fragrance. To each tree or plant a metal tag is attached, with the name stamped in Braille. Roses, rosemary, lilac, and magnolias are some of the sweet-scented flowers that sightless residents of the new hostel will be able to enjoy.

The other novel feature will be a croquet lawn. The balls will contain bells, and the hoops will have bells attached, so that the players will be able to follow the game by sound.



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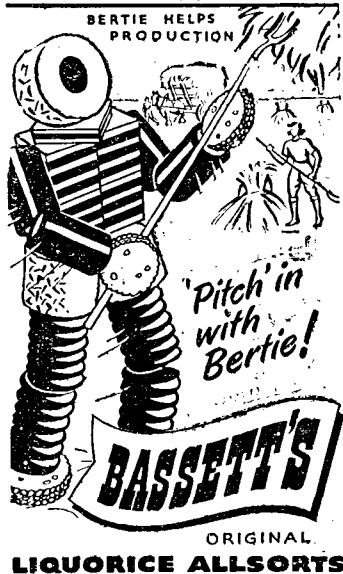
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New Industry For the Scillies

FAMED for their production of spring flowers, the Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, came into the news recently for quite a different reason. They were reported as being the first district in Britain to become a hundred-per-cent T.T. (Tuberculin Tested) cattle area.

It has been no mean achievement, for there are 500 head of cattle distributed among 89 breeders in the five islands. The announcement reveals the birth of a new industry in the Scillies, for the islanders have declared that they intend to set up as cattle breeders and to compete in the production of pedigree Guernseys with the Channel Island that gave the famous breed its name.

A voluntary iron curtain has been clamped down, ensuring that only T.T. cattle shall be imported into the islands in the future, and arrangements are being made to acquire pedigree bulls from the mainland, under a Government-assisted scheme.

NEW ZEALAND NEEDS FARMERS

By 1955 New Zealand farmers have been asked to increase their yearly production by 50,000 tons of meat and 30,000 tons of butter.

This would need another 27,000 farmers, however, and New Zealand would like to see more young people attracted to its farms, either from New Zealand towns or from farms of other lands. The fertile pasture lands already in use could produce much more butter and meat, and it is said that 400,000 extra dairy cows would have to be milked and another five million sheep and a quarter of a million beef cattle tended if the target is to be reached.

SEAWEED IS MOST USEFUL Food & Chemicals From the Ocean

LIKE many other things, there is more in seaweed such as you will see on the beach than meets the eye.

For instance, over one hundred varieties are edible and nutritious. Cattle and horses used to poor pasture thrive on it, and hundreds of tons of Irish moss are gathered at low tide along the Irish coast. The Americans put a certain variety in tins as a substitute for spinach, and on the coast of South Wales is found another which is mixed with oatmeal and made into cakes.

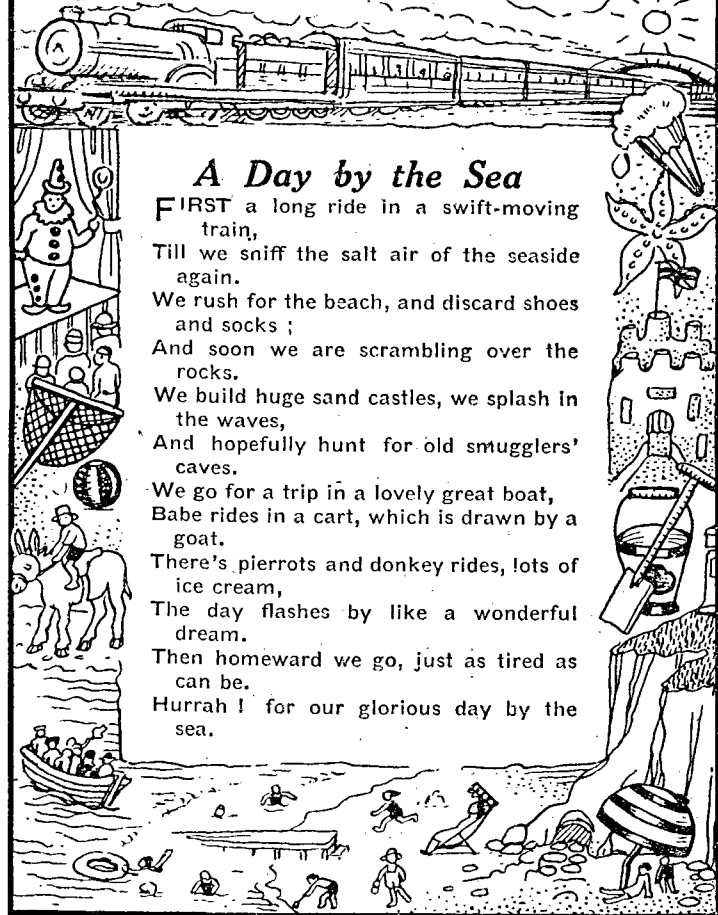
Basis of Ocean Life

Not only does seaweed form a natural protection by acting as breakwaters and so preventing much wear and tear of our coastline from the action of the waves, it also throws off large quantities of oxygen and helps to keep the water pure. Furthermore, it is the real basis of all ocean life, because the larger water creatures feed on the smaller ones and the smaller ones in turn feed on seaweed!

From the coarse brown type of seaweed kelp is obtained for use in glass-making, and to a lesser degree in the manufacture of iodine. Another useful product obtained is agar-agar, a vegetable jelly much used by bacteriologists for their cultures and produced chiefly from a red seaweed known as Ceylon moss, often used in the East as a basis for soups and jellies. Agar-agar is often used in tungsten wire and photographic plate emulsions.

The ancient Romans found a use for seaweed, making an alkaline dye from it. Today, chemicals from seaweed are used in plastics, pickles, paper, jam, varnishes, and soap.

BEDTIME CORNER



A Day by the Sea

FIRST a long ride in a swift-moving train,
Till we sniff the salt air of the seaside again.
We rush for the beach, and discard shoes and socks;
And soon we are scrambling over the rocks.
We build huge sand castles, we splash in the waves,
And hopefully hunt for old smugglers' caves.
We go for a trip in a lovely great boat,
Babe rides in a cart, which is drawn by a goat.
There's pierrots and donkey rides, lots of ice cream,
The day flashes by like a wonderful dream.
Then homeward we go, just as tired as can be.
Hurrah! for our glorious day by the sea.

England's outside-right, famed as the wizard of dribble...

Stanley Matthews

SAYS

"How do YOU cross the road?"



"I'll admit I get a big kick out of dodging through an opposing team's defence. But if you think I believe in dodging through traffic, you're wrong. That's just a mug's game. Backs and halves don't kill you — cars do. Here's the way I cross a road:

- 1 At the kerb—HALT.
- 2 Eyes—RIGHT.
- 3 Eyes—LEFT.
- 4 Glance again—RIGHT.
- 5 If all clear—QUICK MARCH.

"I don't have to run — I just wait until there is a real gap in the traffic before I start.

"To score in Soccer, you often take risks and cut things fine. But traffic's quite different. To be a good Road Navigator, you want to keep alert — but play safe, every time. Do your Kerb Drill as I do. Then you'll be all right, and you won't cause accidents to other people."

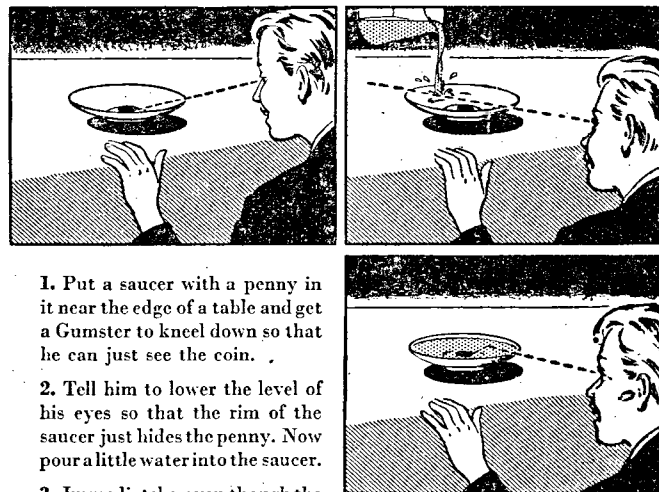
Stanley Matthews

Issued by the Ministry of Transport

TRICK TIME for Rowntree's Gumsters (★★★★★★★★★★★★)

The Ghost penny

Here's the way to make a penny disappear then re-appear — without touching it!



1. Put a saucer with a penny in it near the edge of a table and get a Gumster to kneel down so that he can just see the coin.

2. Tell him to lower the level of his eyes so that the rim of the saucer just hides the penny. Now pour a little water into the saucer.

3. Immediately, even though the Gumster has not moved, he will see the penny re-appear.

If he asks how the trick is done, tell him it's all a matter of refraction, whereby the line of vision (the dotted line in the pictures) is bent as it passes from air to water.

*Idea!

Lots of Gumsters make one tube of long-lasting Rowntree's Fruit Gums last a whole schoolday. How's that for a whopping 2½d. worth?



Actual tube is much larger.

THE BRAN TUB

MIAOW!

LITTLE BILLY decided to test his older brother with a conundrum.

"What is it," he asked, "that has fur like a cat, eyes like a cat, claws like a cat, yet is not a cat?"

His brother thought hard for a while then gave it up.

"Well," said Billy, edging toward the door, "it's a kitten."

Coke-A-Nut Cake

A MISCHIEVOUS schoolboy named Boak, Was fond of a practical joke. He took all the plums From a cake of his mum's, And put back small pieces of coke.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Screaming Swifts. High in the air the birds twisted and turned in a series of aerial antics.

"Are they swifts or house-martins?" Don asked Farmer Gray. "I know swifts are a very dark brown, with a light patch beneath their chin, while martins are black and white, but I can't see their colours when they are flying so high."

"You can hear them, though," replied the farmer. "They are swifts; hark at their harsh screams. Martins twitter softly. Swifts are bigger, and their long, narrow wings are more curved. The latter feature becomes obvious when swifts glide through the air on rigid, outspread wings."

Hidden Cities

In the following verse the names of seven cities in the British Commonwealth are concealed.

Was Billy Beaumont really quite sincere?

He said he fancied urban life was flat.

A wild, mad rascal, Bill was fond of towns.

His head was swelling—Tony noticed that.

Was Jimmy Scott aware of Billy's ways—

So picturesque because he had such charm?

Though glib and pert, he had such lazy bones

That he could never prosper on a farm.

Answer next week

RODDY



"Try over there, Daddie. I distinctly heard that man say he was going for a bite."

Jacko and Chimp Solve the Cave Mystery



The mysterious notice on the cave intrigued Jacko and Chimp.



So, with Bouncer sniffing suspiciously, they investigated.



But what a scream! They found not mystery but ice cream.

RIDDLE IN RHYME

My first is in battle but not in war.
My second's in apple but not in core.
My third is in rabbit but not in hare.
My fourth is in railway but not in fare.
My fifth is in looking but not in see.
My sixth is in honey but not in bee.
My seventh's in snowball but not in cold.
My whole is a city quite famed of old.

Answer next week

The Naked Truth

TELLING the naked truth, meaning a precise statement of facts, is probably an allusion to the old fable of Truth and Falsehood, who went swimming in a woodland pool. Falsehood emerged first and took Truth's clothes, but Truth was unwilling to wear the garments of Falsehood and went naked.

DON'T BELIEVE IT!

Peter Puck tells us how to make Scotch Broth.

To a piece of Loch Ness monster Add heather, and tartan cloth; Then haggis, mists, and bawbees Complete a braw Scotch Broth.

Retiring

BILL: I hear you are looking for work, Tom.

Tom: Not necessarily; but I'd like a job.

A RHYMED RIDDLE

WHAT roots won't grow in any garden?
You say they can? I beg your pardon.
They're never planted anywhere.
Because, you see, they're roots of hair!

Answer next week

Vague

SAMMY SIMPLE was in hot water again.

"What did you do with the letter I left on my desk?" asked his boss.

"I posted it" replied Sammy. "But it wasn't addressed," said the boss.

"No; I thought you did that deliberately so that I wouldn't know to whom you were writing."

COUNTRYSIDE FLOWERS

Great Bindweed

THE beautiful gleaming white trumpets of the Great Bindweed, or Convolvulus, are a common sight during the summer.

Unlike many creeping plants Bindweed does not climb by means of tendrils, but merely by twining. Often it will smother its neighbours, choking them with its embrace. The large leaves grow in great profusion; they are, roughly, egg-shaped. The plant always moves in one direction, from right to left.

Gardeners detest Bindweed as it is a very difficult weed to get rid of. Years ago the roots were powdered and made into a medicine.

CHARADE
YOU'LL find my first a wild, shrill cry;
My whole is often called a hue;
My last is never loud nor high,
And yet it is to bellow, too—
Do my whole you never could,
Be my whole you never should,
Wear my whole you often would.

Answer next week

The Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, August 17, to Tuesday, August 23.

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 The Bell Family (2). 5.30 Ajax, an Australian Dog (2). Midland, 5.0 The Bewitched Mermaid (1); Flip the Squirrel (1); Piano. North, 5.0 A Visit to Belle Vue Zoo. Scottish, 5.30 Magazine Programme.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Baron Bear and the Little Prince (6). 5.30 Your First Camp—a talk; Records. North, 5.0 The Cavalier's Treasure (1). Scottish, 5.30 The Treasure of the Isle of the Mist (5). Welsh, 5.0 Programme in Welsh. 5.30 Jamboree.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Guard the Eagles (2). 5.40 Talk on Weather Reports. N. Ireland, 5.0 Richard and the Tinkers (3); The Islanders (5); The Lost Chord—a story; Preview of the Ulster Grand Prix; Ballymena and Junior Intermediate

Choirs. West, 5.0 Mother Hankey's Animals (4); Children by the Sea.

SATURDAY, 5.0 The Voice that Lived in the Hills—a story; Children's Darkie Minstrel Show; Piano. N. Ireland, 5.0 Ulster Magazine. West, 5.0 The Adventures of Clara Chuff (2); Young Artists; Calypso's Holiday.

SUNDAY, 5.0 Portrait of Dr Albert Schweitzer.

MONDAY, 5.0 This Week's Programmes. 5.5 Dorcas the Wooden Doll (4); Songs; Biffer, the Cocker Spaniel; Records. N. Ireland, 5.0 The Dragon Whose Voice Wouldn't Break—a story; Hints for Young Gardeners; The Adventures of Winky Wee; Young Singers. North, Nomad; Music; Books.

TUESDAY, 5.0 A Fairy Play. Scottish, 5.0 Tammy Toot's Holiday Camp; Down at the Mains. Welsh, 5.0 Programme in Welsh.

ALL CHANGE

A MESSENGER was sent with a five-pound note to settle two bills, and his employer told him he could keep the change to pay for his expenses.

The amount of the larger bill exceeded the amount of the smaller bill by one-third of the smaller bill. When both bills had been paid the sum left over was equal to half the difference between the two bills.

How much did the messenger get for himself? Answer next week

LAST WEEK'S ANSWERS

Two Words:
Serf, surf

HAPPY	CAP
AXE	EDUCE
TIE	LETT
APPLE	MESS
ALSO	ASSET
PLACE	ROE
EIGHT	IRK
NEE	THEME



Fitness Wins

YOU will get more fun out of your games and sports, and more satisfaction out of your school-work, if you are always fit, alert and vigorous. These healthful qualities depend in a large degree upon nourishment obtained from what you eat and drink.

For this reason it is a good thing to drink 'Ovaltine' every day. This delicious food beverage is prepared from Nature's best foods, and provides important nutritive elements required to build up body, brain and nerves, and to create abundant energy.

Ask mother to make 'Ovaltine' your regular daily beverage. If the weather is warm you will enjoy your 'Ovaltine' mixed Cold. It is quickly prepared by adding 'Ovaltine' to cold milk, or milk and water, and mixing thoroughly with a whisk, or in a shaker.

OVALTINE
for Health, Strength
and Vitality

Prices in Gt. Britain and N. Ireland
2/4 and 4/- per tin

Boys and Girls!

Here are some
jolly good books

- Enid Blyton BEDSIDE BOOK - - - - - 6/-
- Ian Srailler THEY RACED FOR TREASURE - - - - - 8/6
- A. F. Tschiffely A TALE OF TWO HORSES - - - - - 9/6
- R. Palmer FRIGHTENED LAMP POST - - - - - 5/-



... and here is where to get them

Hatchards
187 PICCADILLY, W.1

CN token

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